# THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT; LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

NO. 24. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1860. VOL. I.

THE MOUNTAINEER

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## AN ACT INCORPORATING GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:—That all that district of country embraced in the following boundaries, to wit,—beginning at a point one hundred and thirty-six rods north of the Hot Spring; thence, west to the west bank of the Jordan river; thence up the west bank thereof to a point directly west from the south west corner of the five acre lots, according to the present survey; thence east, along the south line of said lots, to the south-east corner thereof, thence east nine hundred rods; thence north to a point directly east of the beginning; thence west to the aforesaid place of beginning—shall be known and designated by the name and style of Great Salt Lake City; and the inhabitants thereof are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name and style aforesaid, with perpetual succession, and shall have and use a common seal, which they may change and alter at pleasure.

SEC. 2. The inhabitants of said city, by the name and style aforesaid, shall have power to sue and be sued; to plead and be impleaded; defend and be defended in all courts of law and equity; and in all actions whatsoever; to purchase, receive, hold, sell, lease, convey, and dispose of property real and personal, for the benefit of said city, both within and without its corporate boundaries; to improve and protect such property, and do all other things in relation thereto as natural persons.

SEC. 3. Said city shall be divided into five municipal wards, whose boundaries shall be as prescribed by city ordinance.

SEC. 4. The municipal government of said city is hereby vested in a City Council to be composed of a Mayor, five Aldermen, one from each ward, and nine Councillors, who shall have the qualifications of electors in said city, and shall be chosen by the qualified voters thereof and shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 5. An election shall be held on the second Monday of February next, and every two years thereafter on said day, at which there shall be elected one Mayor, five Aldermen, nine Councillors, one Marshal, one Treasurer, and one Recorder; and the persons respectively receiving the highest number of votes cast in the city for said offices, shall be declared elected. When two or more candidates for an elective office shall have an equal number of votes for the same office, the election shall be determined by the City Council.

SEC. 6. The first election under this act shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:—The County Clerk of Great Salt Lake County, shall cause notice of the time and place and the number and kind of officers to be chosen, to be advertised in some newspaper of said city, or posted up in five public places therein, at least ten days previous to said election. Three judges shall be selected by the Probate Judge of Great Salt Lake County at least one week previous to the day of election, said judges shall choose two clerks, and the judges and clerks, before entering upon their duties, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation for the faithful discharge thereof. At the first election so held, the polls shall be opened at eight o'clock, a.m., and shall close at six o'clock, p.m. At the close of the election the judges shall seal up the ballot box, and the list of the names of the electors, and transmit the same within two days to the county clerk of Great Salt Lake County. As soon as the returns are received, the county clerk, in the presence of the probate judge, shall unseal and examine them, and furnish within five days, to each person having the highest number of votes, a certificate of his election.

SEC. 7. The manner of conducting and voting at all subsequent elections to be held under this act, and contesting the same; the keeping of the poll lists, canvassing the votes, and certifying the returns and all other things relating thereto, shall be as provided by city ordinance.

SEC. 8. There shall be appointed an assessor and collector, an auditor of public accounts, a supervisor of streets, a surveyor, an attorney, a board of school inspectors, a sealer of weights and measures, a sexton or keeper of burial grounds, a chief of police, inspectors, measurers and weighers, and such other officers and agents as the city council may from time to time direct and appoint.

SEC. 9. Every person elected or appointed to any office under the provisions of this act may be removed from such office by a vote of two-thirds of the city council, and no officer shall be removed except for cause, nor unless furnished with the charges and have an opportunity of being heard in his defense; and the council shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of papers when necessary for the purpose of such trial, and shall proceed within ten days to hear and determine upon the merits of the case, and if such officer shall neglect to appear and answer to such charges, then the council may declare the office vacant. All officers appointed by the council may be removed at any time by vote, at discretion of two-thirds of said council, and any officer may be suspended until the disposition of charges preferred against him.

SEC. 10. Whenever any vacancy shall happen by the death, resignation, or removal of any officer, such vacancy may be filled by the city council, and every person elected or appointed to an elective, judical or administrative office shall, before he enters upon the duties thereof, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, the laws of this Territory, and the ordinances of this city, and that he will well and truly perform all the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge and ability, and file the same, duly certified by the officer before whom it was taken, with the city recorder.

SEC. 11. Any person or persons illegally voting at any election under this act, shall be punishable according to law regulating general elections.

SEC. 12. The Mayor shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, in addition to the usual oath, swear or affirm that he will devote so much of his time to the duties of his office as an efficient and faithful discharge thereof may require; and shall from time to time give the council such information, and recommend such measures as he may deem advantageous to the city.

SEC. 13. The Mayor and Aldermen shall be conservators of the peace within the limits of the city, and shall give bonds and qualify as other justices of the peace; and when so qualified, shall possess the same power and jurisdiction both in civil and criminal cases arising under the laws of the Territory, and may be commissioned as justices of the peace in and for said city by the Governor; they shall account for and pay over to the city treasurer within three months, all fines and forfitures received by them in their judicial capacity; and they shall each keep a docket, subject at all times to the inspection of the city council and all other parties interested.

SEC. 14. The mayor and aldermen shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases arising under the ordinances of the city, and issue such process as may be necessary to carry such ordinances into execution and effect.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the recorder to make and keep accurate records of all ordinances made by the city council and all their proceedings in a corporate capacity; which record shall at all times be open to the inspection of the electors of the city and all other parties interested. He shall have and keep a plat of all surveys within the city, and record all deeds, transfers, or other instruments of writing that may be presented to him for that purpose, and he is hereby authorized to take the acknowledgement of deeds, transfers and other instruments of writing, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by city ordinance.

SEC. 16. The Marshal shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the city council, for the preservation of the public peace. All process issued by the mayor, or an alderman, shall be directed to the marshal, or his deputy, and in the execution thereof he shall be governed by such rules and regulations as may be provided by city ordinance, and shall be the principal ministerial officer.

SEC. 17. The treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the city, and shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures in such manner as the city council shall direct. He shall pay all moneys that may come to his hand by virtue of his office upon orders signed by the auditor of public accounts, and shall report to the city council a true account of his receipts and disbursements as they may require.

SEC. 18. The city council, a majority of whom shall form a quorum to transact business, shall meet at such times and places as they may direct, and the mayor, when present, shall preside at said meetings, and have a casting vote. In the absence of the mayor any alderman present may be appointed to preside in such manner as shall be provided by the city council.

SEC. 19. The city council shall hold stated meetings, and the mayor or any two aldermen may call special meetings, by notice to each of the members of said council, served personally or left at their usual place abode. Said council shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the election and qualification of its own members.

SEC. 20. The city council shall have the management and control of the finances and property, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to the corporation.

SEC. 21. The city council is hereby empowered within the jurisdiction of the city, by ordinance and the enforcement thereof, to prevent, punish, or prohibit every kind of fraudulent device and practice, all descriptions of gaming, playing at dice, cards, or other games of chance, with or without betting.

SEC. 22. To license, tax, regulate, suppress, or prohibit billiard tables, pin alleys, nine or ten pin alleys or tables and ball alleys; to suppress, or restrain bawdy and other disorderly houses, and groceries; to authorize the destruction and demolition of all instruments and devices used for the purpose of gaming; to prevent any riot, noise, disturbance, or disorderly assemblage; and to restrain and punish vagrants, mendicants, street beggars, and prostitutes.

SEC. 23. To regulate the selling or giving away of any ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors by any store-keeper, grocer or trader, to be drank in any shop, store, grocery, outhouse, yard, garden, or other place within the city, except by persons, or at places duly licensed; to forbid the selling or giving away of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors to any child, apprentice or servant, without the consent of his or her parent, guardian, master or mistress, or to any Indian.

SEC. 24. To license, regulate, or restrain the manufacturers, sellers or venders of spirituous and fermented liquors, tavern keepers, dram or tippling shop keepers, grocers, and keepers of ordinaries, boarding, victualing or coffee houses, restaurants, saloons, or other houses or places for the selling or giving away of wines or other liquors, whether ardent, vinous or fermented.

SEC. 25. To regulate, license, suppress or prohibit all exhibitions of common showmen, shows of every kind, concerts or other musical entertainments, exhibitions of natural or artificial curiosities, caravans, circuses, theatrical performances, and all other exhibitions and amusements.

SEC. 26. To prevent or regulate the rolling of hoops, playing at ball, flying of kites, or any other amusement or practice having a tendency to annoy persons passing in the streets, or on the sidewalks, or to frighten teams or horses.

SEC. 27. To prevent horse-racing, immoderate riding or driving in the streets, and to authorize their being stopped by any person; to punish or prohibit the abuse of animals; to compel persons to put up posts in front of their lots to fasten their horses or other animals; to compel the fastening of horses, mules, oxen, or other animals attached to vehicles while standing or remaining in the street.

SEC. 28. To prevent the encumbering of the streets or sidewalks, lanes, alleys and public grounds with carriages, tents, wagons, carts, sleighs, horses, or other animals, sleds, wheelbarrows, boxes, lumber, timber, firewood, posts, awnings, signs, adobies, or any material or substance whatever.

SEC. 29. To restrain, regulate or prohibit the running at large of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, swine, goats, and all kinds of poultry; and to authorize the distraining, impounding, or sale of the same, for the penalty and costs incurred thereby; and to impose penalties for any violation of city ordinance in relation thereto; and to tax, prevent, or regulate the keeping of dogs, and to authorize the destruction of the same when at large, contrary to city ordinance.

SEC. 30. To compel the owner or occupant of any grocery, cellar, tallow-chandler shop, soap-factory, tannery, stable, barn, privy, sewer or any unwholesome nauseous house or place, to cleanse, remove or abate the same from time to time as often as may be necessary for the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of said city

SEC. 31. To direct the location and management of and regulate breweries, tanneries, and to direct the location, management and construction of and restrain or prohibit within the city, distilleries, slaughtering establishments; establishments for steaming and rendering lard, oil, tallow, offal and such other substances as can or may be rendered; and all establishments or places where nauseous, offensive or unwholesome business may be carried on.

SEC. 32. To direct or prohibit the location and management of houses for the storing of gunpowder, tar, pitch, rosin or other combustible and dangerous materials within the city, and to regulate the keeping and conveying of gunpowder, and the use of candles and lights in barns, stables or outhouses.

SEC. 33. To compel persons to keep the snow and ice from the side-walk in front of the premises owned or occupied by them on East Temple Street, from the Temple Block south to the intersection with Second South Street.

SEC. 34. To abate or remove nuisances and punish the authors thereof by penalties of fine and imprisonment, and to define and declare what are nuisances, and authorize and direct the summary abatement thereof, and to abate all nuisances which are or may be injurious to the public health, peace, or good order.

SEC. 35. To prevent any person from bringing, depositing, or having within the limits of the city, any dead carcass or any unwholesome substance, and to require the removal or destruction of the same, by any person who shall have placed or caused to be placed upon or near his premises, or near any of the streams of this city, any such substances or any putrid or unsound beef, pork, or fish, hides or skins of any kind, and on his default to authorize the removal or destruction by any officer of said city.

SEC. 36. To exclusively control, regulate, repair, amend and clear the streets, alleys, bridges, sidewalks, or cross walks, and open, widen, straighten, or vacate streets and alleys, and put drains or ditches and sewers therein; and prevent the encumbering of the streets in any manner, and protect the same from any encroachment and injury.

SEC. 37. To lay out, improve, and regulate the public grounds belonging to the city, to direct and regulate the planting and preserving trees in the streets and public grounds, and to regulate the fencing of lots within the bounds of the city.

SEC. 38. To prevent the ringing of bells, blowing of horns and bugles, crying of goods, and all other noises, performances and devices tending to the collection of persons on the streets or sidewalks by auctioneers and others for the purpose of business, amusement or otherwise.

SEC. 39. To regulate and determine the times and places of bathing and swimming in the river or other waters in and adjoining said city, and to prevent any obscene or indecent exhibition, exposure or conduct.

SEC. 40. To make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the city; to make quarantine laws and enforce the same within the city and around it, not exceeding twelve miles next beyond the bounds thereof.

SEC. 41. To grant and issue licences, and direct the manner of issuing and registering thereof, and the fees to be paid therefor. Bonds may be taken on the granting of licenses for the due observance of the ordinance or regulations of the city council.

SEC. 42. To license, tax and regulate merchants and retailers, auctioneers, distillers, brewers, brokers, pawnbrokers and money changers; and to impose duties upon the sale of goods at auction.

SEC. 43. To license, tax, regulate or suppress hawkers and pedlers.

SEC. 44. To regulate and license or prohibit butchers, and to revoke their licenses for misconduct in the course of trade; and to regulate, license and restrain the sale of fresh meat and vegetables in the city, and restrain and punish the forestalling of poulty, fruit and eggs.

SEC. 45. To establish and regulate markets and other public buildings, and provide for their erection, determine their location, and authorize their erection in the streets, avenues, or any other public place or places in the city, and not exceeding four miles beyond the bounds thereof.

SEC. 46. To provide for taking the enumeration of the inhabitants of the city, to regulate the burial of the dead, and registration of births and deaths; to direct the returning and keeping of bills of mortality, and to impose penalties on physicans, sextons and others for any default in the premises.

SEC. 47. To appoint watchmen and policemen, and prescribe their duties and powers.

SEC. 48. To regulate the measuring and inspection of lumber, shingles, timber, posts, staves and heading, and all building materials, and all kinds of mechanical work, and appoint one or more inspectors therefor.

SEC. 49. To regulate the weighing and place and manner of selling hay.

SEC. 50. To regulate the inspection of tobacco, also of flour, meal, pork, beef and other provisions, and salt, to be sold in barrels, hogsheads and other packages.

SEC. 51. To regulate the measuring of wood and the weighing of coal and the place and manner of selling the same.

SEC. 52. To regulate the inspection of whisky and other liquors to be sold in barrels, hogsheads or other vessels.

SEC. 53. To appoint inspectors, weighers and guagers, and regulate their duties and prescribe their fees.

SEC. 54. To require every merchant, retailer, trader and dealer in merchandize or property of any description which is sold by measure or weight, to cause their weights and measures to be sealed by the city sealer and to be subject to his inspection, the standard of which weights and measures shall be conformable to those established by law.

SEC. 55. To establish, make and regulate public pumps, wells, cisterns, hydrants and reservoirs to distribute, control, and so regulate the waters flowing into the city, throughout such channels as may be most advantageous, and to prevent the unnecessary waste of water.

SEC. 56. To erect street lamps and regulate the lighting thereof, and from time to time create, alter and extend lamp districts.

SEC. 57. To establish and regulate public pounds.

SEC. 58. To regulate and license ferries.

SEC. 59. To authorize the taking up and providing, for the safe keeping and education, for such periods of time as may be expedient, of all children who are destitute of all proper parental care, wandering about the streets, committing mischief, and growing up in mendicancy, ignorance, idleness and vice.

SEC. 60. To borrow money on the credit of the city: Provided, that the interest on the aggregate of all the sums borrowed and outstanding, shall not exceed one-fourth of the city revenue, arising from taxes assessed within the corporation during the preceding year.

SEC. 61. The city council shall have power to make, publish, ordain, amend and repeal all such ordinances, bye laws, or police regulations, not contrary to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of this Territory, for the good government and order of the city, as may be necessary and expedient to carry into effect the powers vested in the city council, or any officer of said city by this act; and enforce observance of all rules, ordinances, resolutions, bye laws and police, and other regulations, made in pursuance of this act by penalties not exceeding one hundred dollars for any offence against the same.

SEC. 62. The city council shall have power within the city, by ordinance, to annually levy and collect taxes on the assessed value of all real and personal estate or property in the city made taxable by the laws of the Territory, for the following named purposes, to wit—Not to exceed five mills on the dollar to defray the contingent expenses of the city. Not to exceed five mills on the dollar to open, improve and keep in repair the streets of the city. Not to exceed one and a quarter mills on the dollar to control the waters of said city; and they shall annually apportion and apply said taxes as shall in their judgment be deemed most expedient.

SEC. 63. When the city council shall deem it expedient for any especial purpose to borrow money, the interest on which shall not exceed one fourth of the city revenue arising from taxes of the preceding year, the amount of taxes shall not be increased.

SEC. 64. To require, and it is hereby made the duty of every male resident of the city, over the age of eighteen and under the age of fifty years, to labor one day in each year upon the streets; but every person may at his option pay one dollar and fifty cents for the day he shall be so bound to labor; provided it be paid within five days from the time he shall be notified by the street supervisor. In default of payment as aforesaid the same may be collected as other taxes.

SEC. 65. The city council shall have power by ordinance to regulate the form of assessment rolls, and prescribe the duties and define the powers of assessors and collectors. The annual assessment rolls shall be returned by the assessor on or before the first Monday of April in each year; but the time may be extended or additions made thereto by order of the city council. On the return thereof the city council shall fix a day for hearing objections thereto, and any person feeling aggrieved by the assessment of his property may appear at the time specified and make his objections, which shall be heard and determined upon by the city council, and they shall have power to alter, add to, take from and otherwise correct and revise said assessment roll.

SEC. 66. The collector shall be furnished within thirty days after the assessment rolls are corrected, with a list of the taxes to be collected, and if not paid, the collector shall have power to collect said taxes with interest and cost by suit in the corporate name, or by distress and sale of any property belonging to persons so indebted. The assessor's roll shall in all cases be evidence on the part of the corporation.

SEC. 67. All taxes and assessments, general and special, shall be collected by the collector or collectors in the same manner, and with the same power and authority as are given by the law to collectors of county and territorial taxes: Provided the council shall have power to prescribe by city ordinance the powers, duties and liabilities of assessors and collectors.

SEC. 68. The city council shall have power to make, ordain and establish all such general regulations for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, fixing of chimneys, flues and stove pipes, as they may deem expedient, to procure fire; engines and other apparatus used for the extinguishment of the same, and have the charge and control of, and provide, fit up, and secure engine houses and other places for the keeping and preserving the same; to organize fire, hose and ladder companies, appoint foremen therefor and prescribe their duties, and make rules and regulations for their government, and to impose reasonable fines and forfeitures for a violation of the same.

SEC. 69. The city council shall have power to provide for the election of trustees; to appoint a board of school inspectors, and to prescribe the powers and duties of the same, and to enact such ordinances as may be necessary to carry their duties and powers into effect.

SEC. 70. The city council shall have exclusive authority and power to establish and regulate the police of the city; to impose fines, forfeitures and penalties for the breach of any ordinance; to provide for the recovery of such fines and forfeitures and the enforcement of such penalties, and to pass, make, ordain, establish and execute all such ordinances, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or the laws of this Territory, as they may deem necessary, for carrying into effect and execution the powers specified in this act, and for the peace, good order, regulation, convenience, and cleanliness of the city, for the protection of property therein from destruction by fire or otherwise, and for the health, safety and happiness of the inhabitants thereof.

SEC. 71. All ordinances passed by the city council shall, within one month after they shall have been passed, be published in some newspaper printed in said city, or certified copies thereof be posted up in three of the most public places in the city.

SEC. 72. All ordinances of the city may be proven by the seal of the corporation, and when printed or published in book form, purporting to be printed or published by the authority of the city council, the same shall be received in evidence in all courts or places without further proof.

SEC. 73. The city council shall have power from time to time, to require further and other duties of all officers whose duties are herein provided; and prescribe the duties and powers of all officers appointed or elected under this act, whose duties herein are not specifically mentioned, and arrange the fees and pay for the compensation of all officers, jurors, witnesses and others. They may also require bonds to be given to Great Salt Lake City by all officers for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 74. All persons appointed under this act to the office of recorder, marshal, attorney, treasurer, collector, assessor, auditor of public accounts, surveyor, street commissioner, shall be commissioned by warrant under the corporate seal, signed by the mayor, or presiding officer of the city council, and recorder.

SEC. 75. If any person having been an officer in Great Salt Lake City shall not, within ten days after notification and request, deliver to his successor in office all the property, papers and effects of every description in his possession belonging to said city or appertaining to the office he held, he shall forfeit and pay for the use of the city not exceeding one hundred dollars, besides all damages caused by his neglect or refusal so to deliver.

SEC. 76. When it shall be necessary to take private property for opening, widening or altering any public street, lane, avenue or alley, the corporation shall make a just compensation therefor to the person whose property is so taken; and if the amount of such compensation cannot be agreed upon, the mayor shall cause the same to be ascertained by a jury of six disinterested men who shall be inhabitants of the city.

SEC. 77. All jurors empannelled to inquire into the amounts of benefit or damages that shall happen to the owners of property so proposed to be taken, shall first be sworn to that effect, and shall return to the mayor or presiding officer of the city council their inquest in writing, signed by each juror.

SEC. 78. The cemetery lots which have or may hereafter be laid out, and sold by said city for private places of burial, shall with the appurtenances forever be exempt from execution or attachment.

SEC. 79. All ordinances, resolutions and regulations now in force in Great Salt Lake City, and not inconsistent with this act, shall remain in force until altered, modified or repealed by the city council, after this act shall take effect.

SEC. 80. All actions, rights, fines, penalties and forfeitures in suit or otherwise, which have accrued under the ordinance incorporating Great Salt Lake City, shall be vested in and prosecuted by the corporation hereby created.

SEC. 81. All plots and surveys of lands, lots, or other places within said city heretofore surveyed by the surveyor, and all plots and surveys of lands, lots or other places that may be hereafter surveyed, and all certificates of surveys given by him, shall be deemed valid by this act.

SEC. 82. All property, real, personal or mixed, now belonging to Great Salt Lake City, is hereby vested in the corporation created by this act, and the officers of said corporation now in office shall respectively continue in the same until superseded in conformity to the provisions hereof; but shall be governed by this act, which shall be in force from and after its passage.

SEC. 83. This act shall be deemed a public act, and may be read in evidence without proof, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof in all courts and places.

SEC. 84. This act shall not invalidate any act done by the present city council of Great Salt Lake City, or by its officers; nor divest their successors under this act of any rights, property or otherwise, or liability which may have accrued to or been created by said council prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 85. All officers of the city, created conservators of the peace by this act, shall have power to arrest or cause to be arrested with or without process, all persons who shall break the peace; commit for examination; and, if necessary, detain such persons in custody forty-eight hours in the city prison or other safe place; and shall have and exercise such other powers, as conservators of the peace, as the city council may prescribe.

SEC. 86. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive the present city council of Great Salt Lake City of any power or authority conferred upon them by the ordinance incorporating said city, and the act amendatory thereto; but said city council shall possess, exercise and enjoy all the powers and authority heretofore conferred upon them, except so far as such powers and authority have been expressly modified or repealed by this act, until said city council are superseded by the election and qualification of their successors under this act.

SEC. 87. That "An ordinance to incorporate Great Salt Lake City," approved Jan. 19, 1851, be, and is hereby repealed; and "An act in relation to the assessment, collection, and expenditure of a tax for road and other purposes, within incorporated cities," approved Jan. 4, 1853, so far as the same applies to Great Salt Lake City, be and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 88. The city council shall publish, in at least one newspaper published in Great Salt Lake City, a quarterly statement of the amount of city revenue, specifying in said statement from whence derived and for what disbursed.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
*President of the Council.*
JOHN TAYLOR,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
Approved Jan. 20, 1860.
A. CUMMING,
*Governor of Utah Territory.*

BASE ECONOMY.—Personal respectability is totally independent of a large income. Its greatest secret is self-respect. Poverty can never degrade it by pretense or publicity.


# THE MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
*SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1860.*


## "ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS."

THERE is probably no subject which presents so interesting a field for reflection, as the study of the character of our human-fellows.

The course pursued by an individual who calls himself an American and has, lawfully or by virtue of accident, adopted the name of John B. Floyd, attracts more immediately our present attention to

"the proper study of mankind."

It is not our intention to discuss the merits of the varied opinions assumed by Mr. Floyd since his installation in the Great Cabinet.

It would be improper, perhaps, for us to say that he has assumed powers which did not belong to him. Yet, although we make no great pretentions to erudition in military science and army regulations, we could not forego the pleasure of inquiring;—who or what is the Secretary of War?

Our first impressions (which are seldom wrong) may in this case be premature. Yet we had an idea that Mr. Floyd glanced into a false mirror, and mistook himself for somebody else.

We were under the impression, the President being commander-in-chief, that the Secretary of War was simply what his title denotes. On this point, if we are mistaken, we would be thankful for correction. We have examined the laws; have perused the statutes of our own Congress; we have inquired of those who have known the routine of European discipline; and what is the unvarying answer? The SECRETARY OF WAR, with all his pretensions and nonsense, is a simple war clerk. True, we may have imbibed strange notions from foreign lands. But we are on the stool of correction. If the Secretary of War is, in reality, the commander-in-chief of the Army, we are slightly in default.

Of course, allowances are made in the passing periods of our history, wherein his name may have been introduced as one of the leading actors in the great national theatricals.

Professionally and etiquettically we had but little at stake; for we are but careless as to the fashionable notions of the world. Had we been in the situation of some learned and epauletted gentlemen, and cared anything for our position, we would have respectfully invited Mr. Floyd to adopt Mormonism for a while, and to mind his own business. As the matter rests, we have simply to suggest to the gentleman from Virginia that he lacks sufficient stamina to carry his political burthen. The laws of his country provided a commanding officer for its own Army; and provided it at the same time with a clerk. Mr. Floyd mistook his calling, and dreamed that he was Commander instead of Secretary. What a delightful lesson a man with a head and heart could have found the opportunity of teaching him. But heroes in battle often turn out miscreantic in the turmoil of civil strife.

Well, we have no disposition to enter into the technical-tactician list with this sword-bedecked politician. The suggestion we intended is easily made:—A man holding the commission of a respectable officer ought to scorn unjust and improper interference. We certainly do not lack men of the right high-tone in our Army. Those who hold commissions are surely not willing to submit to any kind of treatment. But if so: if the Secretary can direct the President, and lead the Army of the nation around the world at his pleasure, we would decline the responsibility of being the sole interferers.

The report! What an interesting item! What a fund of information, and how profound the reasoning! The memories of the past have surely glared the lustre of his eyes, and he now calls for other inspiration The reflection of the banana-tree, and the shades of the orange and lime calls the man back to the memories of childhood; and why should we draw him away?

The great and only business of Mr. Floyd seems to have been to make Mormonism, or anything else, the medium whence to draw the rich proceeds of contracts, and it matters little to him who are the sufferers.

Yet it would be dangerous to say so in plain terms! It would be "constructive treason," and, as a matter of course, we ought to dread the issue!—But we are a little inclined to the heroic, and the issue might place us in the ranks of heroes. Should this be the ultimatum, what great fellows we would become. We forego the pleasure and place ourselves in an attitude to receive the public verdict, without the aid of a jury, and upon the conscientious dictum of honest men.

To the text! "A menacing force towards a conquered and sullen people."

The expression is somewhat novel. With all our learning we are somewhat in the dark concerning its meaning.—Conquered! We do not understand the expression. We have some slight remembrances of "Echo," and from them have tried to cull an idea or two of victory and conquest. We do not now call up the recollection of a single defeat, nor a passage in our history that recalls the memory of sullenness or despair. The marches and countermarches on Ham's Fork may be the memoranda of scenes worth remembering. The smoldering relics of desolated settlements and the et-ceteras connected therewith may form the prologue of big reports. But where is the history and where the blood?

The snows of winter had concentrated their fury in their usual places of deposit. Who were the aggressors and who the victims? We took an active part in all those matters, and were prepared to abide the direst issue that might have been forced upon us. "Sullenness and defeat!" No! Victory and laurels, however blood-stained the trophies, must have been our share. Upon this matter there can be no rational equivocation. The facts of the whole affair are yet fresh in our memory and tell their own story to the world.

But what on earth does the great Secretary want? Already has he earned the reputation, and, it is said, appropriated the proceeds of a shrewd financial politician. With one eye glancing at the federal treasury and the other on his own cash box, he has been certainly too shrewd to sacrifice his individual interests on the shrine of patriotism.

Mr. Floyd's tirade against Mormonism may be classed with the long exploded slanders which merit no answer. The old cry of TREASON; the loud halloo of REBELLION; and the bug-bear of REVOLUTION;—have all passed away among the things that were, and are forgotten as the soulless shadows of the dark night in the past.

The Expedition to Utah has fulfilled its intended mission. Public beggary with its variety of aliases, had staked its all upon the issue, and the majority have come out winners. The treasury has been plundered; the nation has been humbugged; a few individuals have filled their pockets; and the world wags on as usual.

But after all, Utah has not been much the loser. Terms and titles are of little moment. The sound of conquest and its substantial trophies are slightly distinct. Utah was invaded; she bears the stigma of defeat, (according to some notions,) yet she has good reasons to adopt the song of triumph.

Victorious or vanquished, the gains belong to Utah. The dry goods and groceries that attached to the army have found here their place of final deposit; and, after all, the Territory is made wealthy by the spoils.

DAFT'S HALL.—The MOUNTAINEER corps had a "turn out" on last Tuesday evening, and we, of course, attended. It was an assemblage of the "boys," and we had the audacity to include ourselves in the catalogue! Much has been said about halls and their surroundings; we were inclined to be among the number of those who condemned wholesale the stores, halls and messuages of our friends on East Temple Street, and were nearly ready to damn them all as usual! But we must, as honesty is our motto, confess that amidst all the surroundings of convivial society, we have not yet found in Utah a place where better order was preserved, the strict discipline of society more critically guarded, and everything conducted on more proper and moral principles than at the Independence Hall.

THE NEW CHARTER.—By the authority of the Governor and the Legislature we publish in our present issue a carefully revised copy of the new charter for this city. At best, charters are dry and unamusing reading; but as they affect every citizen, more or less, we invite early attention to the document.

A NEW PURCHASE.—It affords us sincere pleasure to call the attention of our friends to the advertisement of our friend THOMAS BOX. We had the pleasure of calling upon him the other day and inspecting his assortment. He has on hand an excellent variety, and has made his purchases at rates that insure bargains to his patrons. We do not for a moment hesitate to recommend our friends to give Mr. Box a call.

## UTAH.

[*From the Secretary of War's Report.*]

Affairs in the Territory of Utah remain very much as at the date of my last annual report. The army is inactive, and stands in the attitude of a menacing force towards a conquered and sullen people. I am satisfied that the preservation of rights and justice, through means of any jurisprudence known or recognized by the people of the United States, is impossible in that Territory. It is governed practically, by a system which is in total disregard of the laws or constitution of the land. The laws of the Mormon church and the will of the hierarchy are alone potential there. Beyond a mere outward show of acquiescence in federal authority, they are as irresponsible to it as any foreign nation.

There is, in the present attitude of affairs, scarcely any necessity for the presence of troops in Utah, and they will be otherwise disposed of in the coming season. There are no complaints of Indian hostilities towards the Mormon people. All other territories and people upon our vast frontiers suffer from Indian depredations, but the Mormon people enjoy an immunity from all their outrages. For the protection of these people against Indians there is no necessity for the presence of a single soldier. Murders and robberies of the most atrocious character have been perpetrated in the Territory upon emigrants from the States journeying towards the Pacific, and in some of the most shocking instances by white men disguised as Indians. The general impression, so far as I have been able to ascertain it, amongst those having opportunity to know, is that these murders are the work of the Mormon people themselves, sanctioned, if not directed, by the authority of the Mormon church.

I cannot commend in terms to high the wise prudence and officer-like conduct of the General commanding the army in Utah. The discipline of his command is admirable, and its efficiency is unsurpassed. Much has been done through the army under command of General Johnston, towards improving the roads in Utah, and to give to the public a fuller knowledge of the condition and resources of the Territory. Captain J. H. Simpson, of the topographical engineers, has, during the past season, explored and opened two new routes from Camp Floyd to California, either of which is about 250 miles shorter than the old emigrant route by the way of the Humboldt river and far better for grass, wood and water.

Over both these routes he conducted a party of sixty-five men and a train of fourteen wagons, and since his return to Camp Floyd, many emigrants with large herds of cattle have passed over the route by which he returned, which is the better of the two. Itineraries for both have been furnished to the public through the press in California and Utah. The saving in time of travel by these roads to emigrants for California is about fifteen days and for the mail is about four. The saving in stock and draught cattle on these routes over those formerly travelled, owing to the pure water and abundant grass, is estimated at twenty-five per cent. Captain Simpson has also, under the instructions of General Johnston, found a new wagon road pass from the valley of the Great Salt Lake, by the way of the Timpanogos river valley and Dea Cheeney's fork of the Uinta river, into the valley of Green river, which will shorten the route pursued by Colonel Loring from Camp Floyd to Santa Fe probably as much as eighty miles; and should a practicable pass be found through the Rocky Mountains, by the way of White river, through the middle part between the head waters of the Arkansas and the cache la Poudre, a tributary of the Platte, a wagon road will be obtained through the Pike's Peak gold region, which will be considerably shorter to the States than any we now have.

[*From the Land Commissioner's Report.*]

In Utah the surveying operations have been suspended since the spring of 1857. The late Surveyor-General abruptly left the country, and his functions were terminated 30th September, 1857. Considerable time having elapsed since comparative quiet has been restored in the Territory, it was deemed proper by the Executive to resume there the surveying organization. Accordingly, in May last Col. Samuel C. Stambaugh was appointed the Surveyor-General, and left for Great Salt Lake City on the 2nd August last.

Before leaving, he was furnished with the necessary instructions for his government in the discharge of his duties. Among other requirements, he was directed to receive the archives from the Governor, to whose care they had been committed by this office: to collect furniture and other property belonging to the Surveyor-General's Office at Salt Lake City, and reorganize the office for future service. As it was ascertained that the surveys of the public lands in Utah had been extended further than there had been any actual demand, the Surveyor-General was instructed, after reorganizing his office, to dispatch into the field faithful and competent examiners to ascertain the truth or falsity of certain allegations against the correctness of former surveys, and report the result.

We have not at this time such data as will justify us in recommending additional surveys within any given time in the Territory, but in order to open the way for immigration and settlement, it is recommended that the Territory be organized into a land district, and that the benefits of the preemption laws be extended over it. A semi official communication of the 29th September, and an official communication of the 6th October, 1859, from Surveyor-General Stambaugh, at Great Salt Lake City, having reached this office, were laid before you, under date of Nov. 7, 1859. The former was written three days after his arrival at his destination. They show that all the official archives in the possession of Gov. Cumming had been delivered over to the Surveyor-General, and he was proceeding with the reorganization of the office.

[*From the Indian Commissioner's Report.*]

The reports of the condition of the Indians in Utah present a melancholy picture. The whites are in possession of most of the little comparatively good country there is, and the game has become so scarce as no longer to afford the Indians adequate subsistence. They are often reduced to the greatest straits, particularly in the winter, which is severe in that region, and when it is no uncommon thing for them to perish of cold and hunger. Even at other seasons numbers of them are compelled to sustain life by using for food reptiles, insects, grass seed, and roots. Several farms have been opened for their benefit in different localities, and many of them have manifested a disposition to aid in their cultivation, but, unfortunately, most of the crops were this year destroyed by the grasshoppers, and other insects. Many of the numerous depredations upon the emigrants have doubtless been committed by them in consequence of their destitute and desperate condition. They have at times been compelled to either steal or starve. But there is reason to be apprehended that, in their forays, they have often been only the tools of the lawless whites residing in the Territory. In some of the worst outrages of this kind, involving the lives as well as the property of our emigrants, the latter are known to have participated. That this was the case in the atrocious and dreadful massacre at "Mountain Meadows," in September, 1857, the facts stated in the report of the Superintendent, in regard to that occurrence, leave no room for doubt. The lives of from 115 to 120 peaceable emigrants, of all ages and both sexes, were inhumanly and brutally sacrificed on that occasion, some young children only being spared. These children, 17 in number, were afterward, under instructions from the Department, found, and taken possession of by the Superintendent, and Congress having made an appropriation to defray the expense, 15 of them have been brought back and restored to their relatives in Arkansas. The remaining two are now probably on their way in.

The presence of the military in the Territory during the last two years has doubtless tendered materially to check these outrages, yet they still and will continue to occur so long as the administration of the criminal laws shall depend in any degree upon the fanatical and vengeful people who comprise the population of the Territory, who contemn and disregard our laws, and are therefore, practically, in a state of rebellion, and yet whom the presence of the army is absolutely enriching; until some means shall be devised for the certain and prompt punishment of the perpetrators of crime, it will be impossible to protect the emigrants from being murdered and plundered by the lawless and feudish whites and Indians, and I know of none that would be effectual for that purpose but declaring martial law, and placing the administration of affairs entirely in the hands of the military.

## LOCAL NEWS.

### THE SHOOTING AFFAIR AT THE HOT SPRING BREWERY.

There was a difficulty last Thursday week at the Hot Spring Brewery hotel—in the outstart, between a teamster of the name of Martin Oats and Mr. Hereford, which finished up with a knife and pistol affair between Oats and Mr. O. P. Rockwell. It seems that Oats and Mr. Hereford had exchanged unfriendly words, and the former threatened the latter with a knife operation about his heart. Mr. Rockwell, on leaving the dining-room at the time, was accidently called upon to be a spectator and subsequently an actor in the squabble. Oats finding himself face to face with Mr. R., against whom he had some grudge, seized him by the beard and threatened him with a similar operation to that promised to Mr. Hereford.

Mr. H., on being released from Oats, went for his pistols, and returned in time to affect their separation without damage to either of them. Oats subsequently left for Camp Floyd with his team, and the muss was considered over; but as Mr. Rockwell was returning home, Oats was standing on the road, evidently awaiting his approach. On Mr. R. trying to pass him, Oats sprung out and seized the bridle of the mule, and renewed his knife threats. Finding remonstrance and warning of no avail and his life jeopardized, Mr. R. drew his revolver, and as Oats thrust at him he fired and killed him.

Mr. R. rode back to the hotel and made his statement of what had occurred. The body of Oats was taken back there, and an inquest held over it next morning. At the investigation, Mr. Rockwell was acquitted—the jury were unanimous in the verdict of "justifiable homicide."

THE WEATHER.—For the last few weeks the weather has been uniform—days clear, frosty nights and mornings.

AVALANCHE AND DEATH.—Genl. Rich informs us that Mr. John King was buried in a snow-slide, last Wednesday week, in Centerville kanyon. He was ascending the mountain with the intention of sliding down timber, when his attention was attracted to the cracking of the snow under his feet. Evidently apprehending no danger, he continued in his track, and was carried down the mountain about a hundred and fifty yards. Thomas Brannan, who was on the mountain some distance from the sliding snow, reports that King might, had he apprehended the fatal consequences of staying on the sliding snow, have saved himself. He remained in his first position, and as the snow broke in its descent, he was perfectly engulphed. Next day he was found buried ten feet deep in the snow, with his feet right over his head. In the rolling of the snow he was rolled backwards in this position, yet no bones of his body were broken. Mr. King was a native of Australia, and came to the Territory in 1857 with Gen. Rich, in whose service he has been almost constantly from that time. He was an honorable young man, and had many friends, who deplore his untimely end.

THE DESERET AGRICULTURAL & MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.—Immediately preceding the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly, a committee of the above society met with the Council and House in joint session, and submitted their proposed measures for the organization of branch societies throughout the Territory. At the above meeting the following resolution was adopted, which the Board of Directors have politely requested us to insert in the *Mountaineer*. "Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, in joint session convened, that we heartily approve of the measures which are proposed by the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, to extend its operations by the organization of branch societies in every county in the Territory, and we hereby declare our readiness to heartily co-operate with the society, as representatives of the people, in our legislative capacity and as citizens of the various portions of the Territory, which we represent, in their efforts to encourage the hand of industry in all domestic productions and manufactures, and the introduction of all desirable machinery, until the inhabitants of Utah can enjoy all the necessaries of life, as the reward of their own toil, derived from the elements of our own Territory, and, until, through the gifts of a bounteous Providence, we and our constituents can enjoy a comfortable subsistence, independent of any other State or nation on earth." It would have afforded us much satisfaction to have published at the time, a report of the addresses of the President and Directors of the Society to the Legislature, and the remarks and suggestions of the members of the Council and House; but we could not possibly find space.

## COMMUNICATION.

FROM OUR CAMP FLOYD CORRESPONDENT.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP FLOYD, U. T., January 23, 1860.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18.

(*Extract.*)

I. With the exception of the blacksmith's shop, occupied by Mr. Hodge, and the stable and corral of Mr. Carson, all structures of what soever description on the reserve just outside of the limits of Fairfield must be removed by the 20 h of May next. If this is not done, they will be taken possession of as the property of the Government, and torn down.

* * * * * * *

BY ORDER OF BREV. COL. C. F. SMITH,
CLARENCE E. BENNETT,
2nd. Lieut. & Adjt. 10th Infantry,
and Post Adjutant.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

The foregoing is a copy *verbatim et literatum* of an order posted lately in Fairfield. The "structures" referred to in the above order are principally a number of "dug-outs" constructed by the old Mormon settlers in 1855-6. Two of those settlers still occupy their domiciles; the rest have passed from the first owners for a valuation into other hands. The two exceptions mentioned are improvements made lately by military permission.

Have not all these persons squatters' rights? and if so why are they thus unceremoniously ordered to leave their improvements, by military authority, without recompense?

GUSTAVE.

[Want of space prevents the comments we would be pleased to make on the continued abuse of misplaced power. We will probably have an idea or two to suggest bye and bye. In the meantime we recommend our fellow-citizens to dwell in their own cabins, to occupy their own lands, and tell Col. Smith or anybody else who interferes that American soldiers are not paid to tread upon the necks of freemen or drive them from their native heritage.

Army orders have not, we trust, assumed as yet the importance of legitimate statutes. A post commander's sabre and the posse of a provost-marshal may bear the appearance of very impressive arguments; but alas! their constitutionality disappears in fog. The true and proper duty of army officers and enlisted troops is to protect the rights of the citizens. When they assume unlawful powers they become at once objects of reproach Titles have big sounds; but one thing ought ever be remembered. The American citizen is a king on his own soil, and should acknowledge no superior. The acceptance of a commission is the acknowledgment of servitude, and the uncommissioned citizen wears indisputably the crown of superiority.—EDS ]

## HOME NEWS.

### CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.—*Milton S. Latham*, the recently elected Governor of California was elected to the Senate of the United States, the day following his inauguration as Governor. Lieutenant Governor J. G. Downey has consequently been raised to the gubernatorial chair,

The Sonora *Democrat* says: The new mill of the Gilson Quartz Company has yielded for the first thirteen days' crushing over $8000. During the week the Gilson mill washed up 220 ounces; the Grizzly 98 ounces; the Blakely, in two days' run, 96 ounces.

The cattle on the Truckee and Humboldt rivers have suffered badly. Their carcasses are strewn all along the banks of those rivers, and many of the Indians live on them.

It is stated that rich diggings have been found near Coloma by a miner named Peters.

On the 14th December a storm occurred at San Juan Island, which destroyed every vessel in the harbor, consisting of the schooner General Harney, sixty tons; the schooner J. E. Higgins, ten tons; sloop Lone Star, ten tons; and a number of small boats and canoes. The United States soldiers have all left but Captain Hunt's company, consisting of eighty-seven men. The English have withdrawn their man-of-war Pyladez. The Americans there go in for General Harney, and are very much dissatisfied with General Scott's manner of conducting things.

Bishop Hill, who is sent out by the English Government as the regularly appointed Bishop for British Columbia, arrived by the last mail steamer at San Francisco.

The Nevada *Democrat* says a lump of gold and quartz was found in the claims of Green & Co., at Remington Hill, in Nevada county, weighing 214 ounces. It was brought to Nevada, and melted by J. J. Ott, assayer, and netted a fraction over 108 ounces of gold, worth $19 90 per ounce—the total value of $2,154 17. The lump was originally a boulder, in the shape of an egg, but broken in two, and only one-half was found—the broken side having been worn smooth. The company expect, in a few days, to find the other half of the boulder.

The Columbia *Courier* says the claim of Dunbar & Lee, at Spring gulch, Kelly's ranch, is paying well. They took from their claim the last two weeks in September, $1,877, clear of all expenses. The largest single day's work cleared $529, and the next best day $506. The largest amount washed from one pan of dirt $75, the next largest $42 50. Their prospects still continue good for making, hereafter, from $5 to $10 a day to the man.

### EASTERN NEWS.

We have before us New York, Washington, and St. Louis advices up to the 4th of January. In a Chicago dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*, it is stated that the Republican Association of the former city had fired one hundred guns on the morning of the fourth, in honor of the election of Sherman. We very much doubt the correctness of this dispatch, as the Washington telegraphic advices of the same date are silent on the subject. Sherman has held the whole of the Republican votes from the commencement of the balloting, reaching on several occasions within three of the requisite number to secure his election, while the other leading names in the opposition have, one after another, been withdrawn from the contest.

The Senate seems to be entirely occupied with the Nigger question in the President's Message. The House has added to its bumcombe speeches, sympathy for mail contractors. The non-election of a Speaker is said to greatly inconvenience the latter gentlemen—no pay till the House is properly organized.

A Washington dispatch of the fourth states that our Delegate will, as soon as the House is organized, present an application from this Territory for admission into the Union as a sovereign State; b it in case that justice should be denied his constituents, he suggests that "if they were allowed to elect their officers, they would be almost as well satisfied with a Territory as a State organization, and probably be willing to pay the expenses of their government besides."

Several of the Governors of the northern States condemn, in their messages to their respective legislatures, the Harpers' Ferry affair. Governor Banks of Massachusetts, has the following very significant passage in his message:—"It is unnecessary for me to call the attention of the Legislature, in view of the rugged paths of national life, upon which, too obviously, we are entering, to the expediency of maintaining the institution of the militia."

Quite a number of very respectable citizens of Kentucky have been forced to leave that State with their families on account of their Abolition sympathies; no misdemeanour is laid to their charge. A large meeting had been held at Richmond, at which speakers laid down as an axiom that such sentiments as Abolitionists entertained were not to be tolerated by a slaveholding people—that Abolition doctrines and slaveholding were not to be permitted together—that one or the other must go under, and that they were resolved that the paries and their friends must forthwith seek other homes. The persons warned to leave the State appealed to Governor Magoffin for protection, and a committee of them presented a petition. The Governor received the bearers of the petition courteously and advised then, for the sake of preserving the peace of the State, to leave it. He said that the public mind was deeply moved by the events in Virginia, and that until the excitement subsided, their presence in the State would be dangerous, and he could not engage to protect them against their fellow-citizens, who had resolved that they must go. He promised them security while taking their departure, and that their property should be protected.

TEXAS.—DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT LAMAR.—The Galveston News of the 22d brings intelligence of the sudden death of Mirabeau B. Lamar, ex-President of Texas. The News says: As a soldier, Gen. Lamar was the *preux chevalier* of the army of San Jacinto. The official report of that battle states that his conduct on the 20th won for him the command of the cavalry of the 21st. His friend, Gen. Rusk, while on a reconnoisance, was surrounded by Mexican lancers, and Lamar rushed singly to the rescue. The enemy's line confessed their admiration by a volley as he passed, he reining in his horse and bowing in reply. As President, he met the difficulties of the period with an open, straightforward policy. He audited the public debt and ascertained the amount which it was necessary to acknowledge, as a matter of justice, whether the government was ever able to pay it or not. He expelled the Cherokee Indians from Eastern Texas, where they occupied a section now the most valuable in that region, and large enough for an ordinary State. In the Mexican war he won new laurels at Monterey, as a volunteer with Burleson and others, in Wood's command. His last service as United States Minister to Central America showed him in another light—as gentle and soothing to the pride of that inferior people, as he had been fierce and unyielding to the insolence of the Mexican hordes. Gen. Lamar died of apoplexy.

STILL LATER.

We have been favored with a perusal of a St. Louis paper of the 9th, containing Washington despatches some days later. No Speaker had then been elected. The *Republican's* correspondent on that subject says:

"The question of the Speakership is just as far off a solution as ever, and begins to give rise to serious apprehensions as to the result."

The same correspondent, in speaking of the introduction of a letter from a mail contractor in distress, says:

"A very sharp colloquy ensued between Washburn and Houston; Reagan, of Texas, obtained the floor, and his speech called up many members with inquiries and explanations. The scene soon became boisterous, and excited members from all sections mingling in the colloquy, manifested much feeling. The excitement culminated when Hatton, of Tennessee, (American) substantially told Cox, of Ohio, that his statements were false. All the members rose and gathered round the parties, and after a while the riot was quelled by a motion to proceed to a ballot for Speaker."

Of the same assembly, the correspondent adds a not over credible statement:

"Many Republicans are afraid that if they sit through the night, a drunken melee will ensue."

The balloting on the 7th resulted in 103 votes for Sherman; Hamilton, 89; Gilmer, 14: scattering, 6. Sherman only required the usual three.

The Philadelphia Journal says that "over one hundred hands have recently been discharged from one of our largest manufactories, in consequence of orders from the South having been countermanded."

A horrible case of wife murder and suicide is reported from Dickinson, N. Y. The wife of one Henry Meacham having been unfaithful to him, the injured husband shot her in the presence of her father and mother, and afterwards cut her throat and shot himself dead.

DOUGLAS AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, a paper that has been very inimical to Douglas, has the following. It should be taken with some grains of allowance: "Douglas is reported to be down in the mouth, and desperately discouraged. He feels that he is used up—that he is politically dead, with no hope of resurrection. All the Anti-Lecompton men denounce him as a traitor to them and false to his own pledges. Forney is indignant at him. General Schwartz, who represents the old Gibraltar of Pennsylvania (Berks), says that he is worse than a Lecomptonite. McKibbin, of California, called on him and taxed him with ingratitude to the gallant Broderick, and with having deserted and betrayed his friends. He was very bitter on him. All the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are indignant at his apostacy to the enemy. Outside of the Democrats from Illinois, Douglas has not carried a single Anti-Lecompton man over to the camp."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

A NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO.—Since the delivery of the President's Message to Congress, portending ominously war to Mexico, Minister McLane, family and suite have returned to the States with a new ratified treaty with the Juarez Government, which will probably defer the call "to arms."

"The treaty, which was ratified on the 14th inst., provides for the perpetual right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec from the Rio Grand to Mazatlan, and from Guaymas to Arizona, with warehouses at the termini of each transit; all goods between the Atlantic and Pacific States pass free of duty; goods shipped from transit warehouses, duty free; our troops, military stores and munitions pass over the isthmus of Tehuantepec and through Sonora the same as Mexico, and the neutrality of the transit is gauranteed by both Governments. The United States, with or without the consent of Mexico, possesses the right to protect the transit and property by force, Perfect religious freedom is guaranteed, and no forced loans on our citizens in Mexico. A supplemental Convention permits the intervention of the United States to protect our citizens and to enforce the treaty stipulations. In compensation for the release of duties and the passing transits, the United States pays four million dollars—two millions of which are received for the payment of the claim held by our citizens against Mexico."

President Buchanan is said to have but little faith in the treaty. The brig Carlotta recently arrived at San Francisco from Guaymas, with dates to December 10th.

"It was reported that three Mexican war vessels are en route from Mazatlan to Guaymas under the command of the intrepid Lorenzo Ariles, to route the Americans from Sonora and blow the St. Mary's out of the water. Mexican troops are concentrating at Guaymas in great numbers, to cut off all retreat by land, but the St. Mary's, under Captain Porter, bids defiance to their whole force. The guns are kept constantly loaded with ball, grape and bombs, ready for action, with every man impatiently waiting for an engagement. None of Captain Stone's party had yet arrived."

THE HOUSE IN WHICH SCHILLER WAS BORN.—The House at Marbach, in which Schiller was born, and which has been long occupied by a baker, has been purchased, and is to be kept as a public memorial, a new shrine for the poetic pilgrim. Such furniture as can be proved to have belonged to Schiller or his family, is to be placed in the room on the ground floor, in which the former first opened his eyes to the light, and a library is to be formed in the room above, to comprise all the procurable manuscripts of the poet, and all his own works as well as those written upon him.

The editor of the Albany Herald says that he once knew a wild widow who cut out her own daughter in the good graces of her lover, and married him herself. To obtain revenge for this mean unmotherly trick, the daughter set her cap for the young man's father (of whom he was the only heir) and actually married him and had children, to the infinite annoyance of the other parties. The occurred in Onondago county.

## Married:

In this city, Jan. 29, 1860, by Bishop Hill, CHARLES STEPHENS to CAROLINE CHRISTENSEN, both of this city.

## Died:

On Tuesday, the 17th ult., in this city, CLARISSA REED, wife of Thos. White, aged 45 years; cause, taking cold after confinement.


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NOTICE.**

A HOUSE and a half Lot for Sale, in the 16th Ward. Cash, Wheat, or Stock taken for pay; Church pay taken in part. Apply to Thos. Hall, on the premises. 24-tf

**NOTICE!**

I HAVE placed the whole of my Accounts in the hands of Mr. John B. Maiben, for collection. All persons indebted will, therefore, oblige me by settling with him immediately.
IRA AMES, Sen.
Tannery, 19th Ward, G. S. L. City. 24-3t

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**

TEN Acres of Land, broken, and fenced, adjoining the Adobie Yard; also, in the 15th Ward, one or two small houses, with a half lot attached to each. For particulars apply at the MOUNTAINEER OFFICE. 24-tf.

**HORSES VS. OXEN.**

ONE or two span of Horses for sale, or to exchange for Oxen. Enquire at the MOUNTAINEER OFFICE. 24-tf.

**SOMETHING NEW IN UTAH.**

10,000 LBS. YARN WANTED!!

JAMES DOVE, having purchased new and improved machinery is prepared to make, Stockings, Socks, Mitts, Ladies' and Gents' Jackets, Ladies' Hoods, &c., &c. He will purchase parties' material, or work it up on shares. For work, all kinds of produce taken.
JAMES DOVE, 20th Ward,
24-3m 4 Blocks East Prest. Young's House.

DAFT'S
**INDEPENDENCE HALL,**
*Two doors south of Grenig's Bakery,*
ON EAST TEMPLE STREET.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to return his thanks for the extensive patronage of his friends, and to state to them that he will continue to give his

**WEEKLY ENTERTAINMENTS**

every Monday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.
His Hall, situated opposite Nixon's Store, is commodious, well lighted, and ventilated with a critical view to health and comfort.
The best music is engaged permanently, and suppers and refreshments of the first call are furnished to order.
Convenience for Sleighs and Carriages will be found in the rear of the premises.
Intoxicating drinks are entirely prohibited, and policemen are engaged to prevent any riot or interruptions.
Persons wishing to get up private parties can arrange for the same on the most reasonable terms.
24-tf ALEXANDER DAFT.

**THE CHEAPEST**

CITY IS GEORGE GODDARD'S, STORE IN
*North of Townsend's Hotel.*
GREAT SALT LAKE

For instance, Sugar, 30 cts. per lb.
Best Tea, $1 50 per lb.
A bottle of Ink and half a quire of Writing Paper for 25 cts., and every thing else in the Store on the same footing.

**READ AND BE WISE.**

GEORGE GODDARD has just received a large supply of Eastern papers and magazines. Harper's and Leslie's Illustrated are excellent.

**MIDWIFERY.**

TO THE LADIES OF SALT LAKE CITY.—Mrs. BEER (late Mrs. Mead) begs respectfully to inform the Ladies of this city that she is ready to attend to the accouchment of those who may feel disposed to favor her with their patronage. Her experience as a MIDWIFE for the last 21 years fully qualify her for the important duties of that office.
Residence—John Young's Buildings, 13th Ward. 24 2t

**CARSON VALLEY—NOW'S THE TIME!**

G. CLEMENTS,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his friends, and the public generally, to his large stock of

**STAPLE GOODS,**

which he offers at unprecedentedly Low Prices for Cash, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c.
A large stock of TIN WARE, cheaper than any other house in the trade.
Men, Women and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, at Cost and Carriage!
Winter CLOTHING at Cost!
Good BROOMS (Wade's make) at 25c. each!
Thankful for past favors he hopes, by a continuation of fair and honorable dealing to merit a share of public patronage. 24 3t

**NOTICE.**

I HAVE in my possession one red and white OX, eight or nine years old, branded on the left horn with M R & W; one eye out. Also, one black line-backed COW; no brands or marks visible; three or four years old.
JOHN THOMPSON,
20-tf Pound-keeper, Ogden City.

**DENTAL ART.**

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated GUM TEETH. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.
JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
4-tf G. S. L. City.

**A CHANCE FOR THE PEOPLE!**
**HURRAH! FOR TEXAS!!!**

## THOMAS BOX

HAS purchased the well assorted stock of goods of

**MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.,**

consisting of Ready-made Clothing (including in that list, first class dress, frock, and overcoats), a great variety of the latest style of Prints, Hats, Caps, bleached and grey Domestics, Linseys, Jeans, Homespuns, Hosiery of all kinds; kid, buck-kin, silk and thread gloves; Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children; and Teas of all good kinds; Coffee, Sugar; every variety of desiccated vegetables,

**PICKLES,**

WINES, BRANDIES,

Of the best quality;

**Whisky, Cordials, Brandied Cherries, Syrups, Sardines,**

and in fact Fancy Groceries of every description.
Also, a fine assortment of Tin-ware, Iron-ware, and Saddle-trimmings; Yeast Powders, and plain and fancy Soaps; hunting and fishing appurtenances; including powder, lead, caps, and all kinds of shot; Medicines, including Castor Oil, Patent Pills and Bitters and Acids; Stationery—envelopes, letter, foolscap and note-paper; red, blue and black inks, desk-sand, &c.
Together with what generally bears the name of Yankee notions, and that includes everything that the human family requires.
Remember! GODDARD'S STORE, at the old stand of MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.
THOMAS BOX.
P.S.—Cattle taken in exchange for Goods. Also, a few hundred Mules wanted. T. B.
21-tf

**IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT!!**
TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE IN PARTICULAR.
**WALKER BROTHERS,**
AT THEIR OLD STAND IN
FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD,

ARE now offering wholesale and retail,
*AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,*
**A large and elegant assortment of**

## GOODS

Of every description, variety, styles, quality and price, unsurpassed by any house.
☞ CALL AND SEE. ☜
Don't forget, three doors east of old Stone Fort, on Main Street. 21-tf

**ROSS AND CANTWELL,**
TAILORS,
*Next door north of G. Clements' Variety Store,*
MAIN STREET,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in the above named, place and solicit a share of their patronage.
N B.—Garments cut. Terms reasonable.
24-tf

**BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.**

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.
Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
12-tf

**LOST ARTICLES.**

THE Owners of a few lost articles can recover them by applying to Dr. S. L. Sprague.
All persons finding anything will confer a favor on the owner by leaving the same with me.
22-tf S. L. SPRAGUE.

**LOST,**

A BAY, American MARE, branded H S on left shoulder, peaked ears. Came into the city at the beginning of the week. Whoever will return said animal to Mr. Judson Stoddard will be rewarded. 22 2t

**CABINET TURNING.**

I BEG leave to inform my friends, and the public generally, that I have secured the services of JOHN POWELL, one of the best turners to be found in the Territory. Having had considerable experience, he can turn out all kinds of work in the first style. Give us a call, and you will be suited in work and price.
Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c., &c., always on hand, for sale at reasonable rates.
E. M. CAST, 13th Ward,
On State Road, half a block north of Emigration Street, and opposite Heman Hyde's. 17-tf

*Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!!*

*A Large Supply of Ready-Made Clothing, Sleigh Stock for Piano, and on hand for Exchange, Grain! Grain!! Grain!!! extra high cash prices will be paid for Grain at the Deseret Store, Main St., G. S. L. City.*

THE undersigned have purchased the large and well selected STOCK of MERCHANDISE of YOUNG, of the DESERET STORE, in this city, which renders their large and extensive assortment of GENERAL MERCHANDISE complete. They are now prepared to wait on their Patrons and the Public generally, with a STOCK which enables them to compete with any in the Territory; and they assure their Friends that they will be satisfied with the Prices.

*They have also purchased Mr. YOUNG'S GOODS at FAIRFIELD,* where Mr. JAMES NEEDHAM, one of the firm, is on hand to attend to all customers and control the business of the house at that place.

☞ Southern Farmers will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.,
TO THEIR PATRONS!

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.,

G. S. L. City, Jan. 16, 1860. 22-tf

**IN TRAN VAST.**

THE undersigned, having had a long experience in the business, would respectfully inform his friends and the people of Utah generally, that he is on hand to make out

*POWERS OF ATTORNEY, LEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,*

and all other documents of like character; also

*APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS, BOUNTY LAND*

and other claims on Government, made out on the shortest notice.
He is connected with responsible persons who will promptly attend to the

**COLLECTION OF MONEY**

in the United States and in Europe.
No charges made for any information he may be able to communicate on these subjects to any person who may favor him with a call.
By a strict and rigid attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. For reference in regard to competency, integrity and just dealing, refer to any person who has been acquainted with him for the last ten or fifteen years.
OFFICE—In Geo. Cronyn & Co.'s Store, sign of the big T, Temple Street, G. S. L. City.
10-3m W. CLAYTON.

**NEW COMMISSION STORE.**

EVERYBODY is invited to purchase at
BROWNE & THOMPSON'S
**Agency and Commission Store,**
East Temple St., opposite Miller & Russell's.
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
**Sugar or Coffee, 3lbs. for a Dollar.**

Best merrimack prints, 18 cents per yard; good fast-color madder prints, from 15 cents per yard; bleached muslin, from 12½ cents per yard.
A complete assortment of Tinware. Boots and Shoes of every description. Fine Gunpowder and other Teas cheap. A choice lot of Linseys, Cottonades, Satinettes, English moleskins, Hats, Caps, &c., &c. Cheaper than the cheapest. Come and see.
Wheat, Barley, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs and Cheese, taken for goods.
New Milch Cows for Sale. 21-2t

**LOOK OUT FOR THE COLLECTOR.**

SETTLE UP, AND SAVE COSTS.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WM NIXON would inform all persons who are indebted to him on note or otherwise, that Mr. John B. Maiben is his authorized agent to collect all debts due to him, and hopes that all those whom he accommodated "for a few days," say from one to four years ago, will settle up immediately, and thus avoid costs.
WM. NIXON.
East Temple St., G. S. L. City,
Jan. 9, 1860. 21-tf

**CLOSING OUT CHEAP FOR CASH.**

## WM. NIXON,

THANKFUL to his old friends for the liberal share of patronage he has received from them, wishes to call their attention to his well-assorted Stock of

WINTER CLOTHING,

**Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery, Groceries, Dry Goods,** &c, &c.

Also, for Sale, all kinds of GRAIN, at the lowest Market Prices, and a large Lot of A No. 1 FLOUR.
A large lot of MACKINAW BLANKETS for Sale at cost.
Also, 25 Cases of BOOTS, by the case, at cost and freight.
As I wish to close out my present Stock of Goods, Country Dealers and Families will find it to their advantage to give me a call and examine quality and prices. WM. NIXON.
City Scrip taken.
East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.
ALSO, AT
FAIRFIED,
Near Camp Floyd, his stock of General Merchandize will be found unsurpassed by any, either in price or quality. WM. NIXON.
Fairfield, Cedar Co., U. T. 21-tf

**Who Keeps the Cheap Store!**
*WHY,*
R. F. NESLEN,
ON MAIN STREET,

AND he has got the very Goods that are needed for us, Utonians.
"Now, tell me what he has?"
Well, I'll tell you a little. He has Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Soap, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Candy, Starch, Tobacco, Cigars, Pickles, Preserves, Oysters, Lobsters, Clams, Sardines, AND SUCH EXCELLENT UNADULTERATED WHISKY AND BRANDY; besides splendid serviceable Coats, Vests, Pants, Drawers, Over-shirts, under and hickory Shirts, Hats, Caps, Socks, Stockings, Comforters, Gloves, Mits; *and such a pretty assortment of notions which the Ladies are daily needing* And withal a choice stock of Novels, which he sells, or lends to read at 10 cents each.
"*Well, I must go and patronize*
R. F. NESLEN.
☞ You'll find the Store—it is where there is so much clothing hung under his Sign. 22 tf

**STAGE AND EXPRESS NOTICE.**

I BEG leave to inform the traveling public that I have purchased of P. A. JACKMAN, the right to run a STAGE and EXPRESS to, and from, Camp Floyd; and that I am prepared to carry on the business appertaining to this enterprise.
I have now running, a tri-weekly line of stages, running from G. S. L. City to Camp Floyd on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at 8 a.m: and leaving Camp Floyd on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, of each week, at 8 a.m.
No letters will be received or carried by this line except the Postage is prepaid, on each letter 25 cents.
All passenger's baggage, weighing over 50 pounds will be charged at the rate of 5 cents per pound.
All packages weighing under 10 pounds will be taken for 50 cents each.
All over 10 pounds will be taken at the rate of 5 cents per pound.
The undersigned will not be responsible for any Trunk, Package, Parcel, or any other species of property whatever, except received for by his agents at each end of the route.
A Liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Office at Messrs. Hooper and Eldredge's Store, Main St., G. S. L. City.
22 tf PHILANDER BELL, Proprietor.

### THE FELON.

BY E. G. LEWIS.

Oh! mark his wan and hollow cheeks,
And mark his eye-b l's glare,
And mark his teeth in anguish clinched—
The anguish of despair!
Know, three days since, his penance o'er,
You culprit left a jail;
And since three days, no food has passed
Those lips, so parched and pale.

"Where shall I turn?" the wretch exclaims;
"Where hide my shameful head?
How fly from scorn, or how contrive
To earn an honest bread?
This branded hand would gladly toil;
But when for work I pray,
Who views this mark 'A felon!' cries,
And loathing turns away.

"My heart has greatly erred—but now
Would fain return to good!
My hand has deeply sinned—but yet
Has ne'er been stained with blood!
For alms, or work, in vain I sue—
The scorners both deny:
I starve! I starve!—Then what remains?
This choice—to sin, or die!

"Here, Virtue spurns me with disdain,—
There, Pleasure spreads her snare;
Strong habit drives me back to vice;
And, urged by fierce despair,
I strive, while hunger gnaws my heart,
To fly from shame—in vain!
World! 'tis thy cruel will!—I yield,
And plunge in guilt again!

"There's mercy, in each ray of light
That mortal eyes e'er saw;
There's mercy, in each breath of air
That mortal lips e'er draw;
There's mercy, both for bird and beast
In Heaven's indulgent plan;
There's mercy, in each creeping thing—
But man has none for man!

"Ye proudly honest! when you heard
My wounded conscience groan,
Had generous hand, or feeling heart,
One glimpse of mercy shown;
That act had made, from burning eyes,
Sweet tears of virtue roll,
Had fixed my heart, assured my faith—
And heaven had gained a soul!"

## GLEANINGS.

THE DURATION OF LIFE.—Medical science or perhaps increased intelligence and social comfort, arising from the increased wealth of civilized nations, have done something towards prolonging the term of man's existence. It is shown in the official returns of the life insurance companies of Great Britain, that the average duration of human life is sufficiently upon the increase to require a constant revisal of the rates of insurance. If this is the fact, with all the various "pathies" of the medical schools in full operation, we do not think the doctors are deserving of half the abuse they popularly receive.

QUESTION FOR A WIFE.—Do you remember what your feelings were immediately after you had spoken the first unkind word to your husband? Did you not feel ashamed and grieved, and yet too proud to admit it? That was, is and ever will be, your evil genius! It is the tempter which labors incessantly to destroy your peace, which cheats you with an evil delusion that your husband deserved your anger when he really most required your love. It is the cancer which feeds on those unspeakable emotions you felt on the first pressure of his hand and lip. Never forget the manner in which the duties of that calling can alone be fulfilled. If your husband is hasty, your example of patience will chide as well as teach him. Your violence may alienate his heart, and your neglect impel him to desperation. Your soothing will redeem him—your softness subdue him—and the good-natured twinkle of those eyes, now filling beautifully with priceless tears, will make him all your own.—*Exchange.*

MAXIMS OF BUSINESS.—Such suggestions as the following secure a race of business men who would honor the land that furnishes them so noble a theatre for successful enterprise: 1. Engage in no business inconsistent with the strictest morality, nor in which you cannot daily seek the blessing of the Most High. 2. Follow your chosen vocation, and that alone, whatever temptations to speculation or rapid acquisition may present themselves. 3. Adopt no "tricks of trade," however sanctioned by custom, that involve deception or untruthfulness. 4. Never incur a debt beyond your resources. 5. Always live within your income. 6. Devote a fixed portion of your income, beforehand, to charitable uses, to be employed and accounted for as systematically as family expenditures. The man who will regulate his business by such simple rules as these may free himself from the feverish excitement of adventurous traffickers, and assure himself, with God's blessing, of an honest competency, if not of a benevolent affluence and a good name.

OUR CHILDREN.—Our children are to fill our places in society—in church and state, and the manner in which they fill them depends upon the manner in which we educate them. If we train them up, for God and his church, they will amply repay us for all our cares; but if they are trained up for the world—in the streets—in the gambling and tipling saloon—in Sabbath breaking, profanity, licentiousness, and intemperance—in idleness—in sin, they will disgrace our names, and repay us by-and-by with a vengeance! How fearful our responsibility! When we consider that our son may make a talented, useful, and happy man, respected and beloved by all around him, or may make a consummate villain, detested by the world as a nuisance and a curse, and that our daughter has a corresponding alternative before her—that in the history of both, in all probability, there is a crisis, or turning point, when it is uncertain which way they will preponderate, and that we necessarily play an important part in tipping the scale, we can but feel that this is a matter not to be trifled with, and that every means possible should be resorted to in order to secure the right drift, and save those so dear to us. As we would have them honorably act their part upon the stage of life, so let us sedulously aim to qualify them for it.

SOAPING THE HORN.—Our readers have all heard the story of soaping the clergyman's tin horn at camp meeting—so that when he went to call the congregation together he blew the "soft soap" over his brother clergymen, and how he exclaimed: "Brethren, I have served the Lord thirty years, and in that time have never uttered a profane word, but I'll be d—d if I can't whip the man that soaped that horn!" Our readers, we say, have all heard this, but have perhaps never heard the sequel as given to us yesterday by a gentleman present. Some two days after a tall, swarthy, villainous looking desperado strolled on the grounds and leaned against a tree, listening to the eloquent exhortation to repent which was being made by the preacher. After a while he became interested, finally affected, and then took a position on the anxious seat, and with his face between his hands, commenced groaning in "the very bitterness" of his sorrow. The clergyman walked down and endeavored to console him, No consolation—he was too great a sinner, he said. Oh, no—there was no pardon for the vilest. No, he was too wicked—there was no mercy for him. "Why, what crime have you committed?" Have you stolen?" "Oh worse than that!" "Murder, is it?" gasped the horrified preacher. "Worse than that!" groaned the smitten sinner. The excited preacher commenced "peeling off" his outer garments. "Here, brother Cole!" shouted he, "hold my coat—I've found the fellow that soaped that horn!"

## VARIETIES.

IF you want enemies, excel others; if you want friends, let them excel you, or at least let them think so.

Voltaire defined a physician as an unfortunate gentleman who is expected every day to perform a miracle—to reconcile health with intemperance.

The first Lord Littleton was very absent in company, and when he fell into a river by the oversetting of a boat at Hagley, it was said of him that "he had sunk twice before he recollected that he could swim.

A man who had brutally assaulted his wife, in London, was brought before Justice Kavanagh, lately, and had a good deal to say about "getting justice."—"Justice," replied Kavanagh, "you can't get it here, I am sorry to tell you, as this court has no power to hang you."

Mountains are considerably up and down in Vermont. It is related that a coachman driving up one, was asked if it was as steep on the other side.—"Steep?" said he; "chain lightning couldn't go down without a breechin' on!"

In China, the barbers, instead of performing their duties in shops, go about ringing bells to get customers. They carry with them a stool, towel, and a pot of fire. When called upon by any person they run to him, plant their stool in a convenient place, and go through the usual operations of the toilette, for which they charge half a cent.

"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day," said a mother to her child. "Well, then, mamma, let us eat the canberry pie that's in the safe."

The Duke of Wellington, giving orders one day during the Peninsular campaign, for a battalion to attempt a rather dangerous enterprise—the storming of one of the enemy's batteries of St. Sebastian—complimented the officer by saying that his regiment was the first in this world. "Yes," replied the officer, leading on his men, "and before your lordship's orders are finally executed, it will probably be the first in the next."

"Have you any traveling inkstands?" asked a lady of a young stationer. "No, ma'am, we have them with feet and legs, but they are not old enough to travel yet."

If you would be happy, endeavor to promote the happiness of others.

Sidney Smith once said in an aristocratic party, "that a man, to know how bad he is, must become poor; to know how bad other people are, must become rich." Many a man thinks it is a virtue that keeps him from turning rascal, when it is only a full stomach. One should be careful and not mistake potatoes for principles.

An Irishman who had jumped into the water to save a man from drowning, on receiving a sixpence from the person as a reward for his services, looked first at the sixpence, and then at him, and at last exclaimed, "Well, I'm overpaid for the job."


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**COME, GET YOUR MONEY.**
W. I. APPLEBY,
*ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,*
WILL attend to the collection of Debts, &c. Powers of Attorney, and all other legal documents, drawn up. Terms liberal.
OFFICE in Mr. Bellan's Watch and Jewelry Store, East Temple Street, west side, G. S. L. City. 20-tf

AMY AND SMITH,
**EAST TEMPLE STREET,**
*Next door south of Stennes, Needham and Co.,*
HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of
TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.,
And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have not given their stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.
They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of
HANDSOME PARLOR STOVES, AND HARDWARE;
to their selection of
**GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;**
as also to their choice collection of
GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c.,
to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.
N.B.—They have also a large amount of CATTLE on hand, which they are willing to sell for cash or exchange for wheat. 5-tf

**TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.**
JOHN B. MAIBEN
WILL attend to the COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS throughout the Territory, and any other business that may be entrusted to his care, on reasonable terms.
Being Traveling Agent for the MOUNTAINEER, any Accounts left at the office of that paper, will be duly forwarded and attended to. 13-tf

**GLOBE BAKERY,**
*Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.*
RICHARD GOLIGHTLY begs to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.
FINE LIGHT BREAD
Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns; Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.
Rye Bread three times a week. 17-tf

**JAMES BIRD,**
*CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, TURNER AND CHAIR-MAKER,*
Second door south of Surveyor General's Office,
ON WEST TEMPLE STREET
MR. BIRD is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him in a finished, workmanlike manner. He has on hand a large supply of well-seasoned Mountain Mahogany, and will furnish to order promptly,
TEN-PIN ALLEY BALLS,
**COUNTING HOUSE RULERS,**
*WALKING CANES,*
and every article in his line to gratify the most fastidious taste. 9 tf

**GET THE TRUE TIME!**
W. BALLAN,
*WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,*
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his brethren and friends at large, for the very liberal patronage he has received during the three years past he has done business in this city, and hopes by strict attention to business, and executing work in the best possible manner, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
His stock is of the best quality. Watch-glasses inserted from 50 cents to 75 cents each. Gold and Silver Watches, Old Gold, Silver, &c., purchased at a liberal price for cash.
OFFICE on East Temple Street, opposite Mr. Nixon's Store, west side, G. S. L. City.
W. BALLAN.
N.B.—All persons indebted to me, are requested to make immediate payment.
16-tf W. B.

PAINTING.
**W. V. MORRIS,**
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
SHOP at J. C. Little's Furniture and Carriage Establishment. 15-tf

**W. JENNINGS**
TAKES the present opportunity of returning thanks to the many friends who have hitherto extended to him their patronage.
At his old and well-known stand on East Temple Street, he is still prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.
He has constantly on hand a good supply of the finest
**Beef, Mutton, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Butter, Lard, Eggs,** &c., &c.
He has also in successful operation a chopping machine from which he has constantly in preparation a superior article of SAUSAGES.
A LARGE TANNERY
Is also attached to his premises, and a superior article of Leather of all kinds is constantly on hand for Sale. Also, BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. The best mechanics in this profession are employed, and the most prompt attention is always paid to the calls of patrons.
The proprietor goes upon the "LIVE AND LET LIVE" principle, and will not be a whit behind any one in the lawful accommodations of traffic. Give him a call.
All persons indebted to W. Jennings will oblige him if they will settle by due bill or otherwise. 20-tf

JAMES FERGUSON. SETH M. BLAIR.
**FERGUSON & BLAIR,**
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**
WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in the Territory.
OFFICE, COUNCIL HOUSE.
They will attend promptly to the Collection of all DEBTS or ACCOUNTS entrusted to their care.

CHARLES KING,
**WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,**
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,
EMIGRATION STREET.
REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

**JAMES HAGUE,**
GUN AND LOCK SMITH.
[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]
RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c, carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.
Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.
☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

**BEEF, BOOTS AND SHOES, IN EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.**
WE will take Wheat in exchange for Meat at the same rates as we are now selling for cash.
We also have on hand BOOTS, SHOES, & LEATHER, which we will exchange for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c.
Call and see us at Mulliner's old Stand, on East Temple Street.
☞ Hides, Bark and Oil wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.
4-tf CUMMINGS & JONES.

**GEORGE CRONYN & CO.**
HAVING purchased the well SELECTED STOCK of
**H. S. ELDREDGE & Co.,**
consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., beg leave to say they have now opened the goods at Geo. Cronyn's old stand, near Bishop Hunter's, G. S. L. City, and offer them at retail. They assure the public they have put prices at a low figure.
You are invited to call and examine.
The Stock consists in part of
**Staple Dry Goods,**
GROCERIES,
**HARDWARE,**
**Oils, Turpentine, Alcohol,**
**Window Glass, Hay and Manure Forks, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths,**
**Cotton Yarn and Dye Stuffs, &c.**
☞ TERMS, Cash or ready pay.
PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS RECEIVED
2-tf

**FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD.**
AT WALKER BROTHERS,
*On Main Street,*
CAN be found a general assortment of
**GOODS AND MERCHANDISE,**
consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, a fine selection of Shirts of every description, Pants, Dress and Over Coats, Hats and Caps (of good variety and styles), Notions, Choice Liquors, Wines, Tobacco and Cigars, &c.
Thankful for past patronage, they hope for a continuance of custom, and will try and merit it by being obliging and selling goods as reasonable as can be found in this section.
Our country friends will find it to their advantage to give us a call. 7-tf

**FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.**
GOODS AT COST AND CARRIAGE!
**GILBERT CLEMENTS**
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has on hand a choice assortment of
**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,**
which will be sold at the lowest figures.
Emigrants going East or West can be accommodated, with all they require, of the best quality and at the lowest prices—such as flour, bacon, tin ware, prairie clothing, &c., &c.
East Temple Street. 1—tf.

CLAUDE CLIVE
WOULD respectfully inform his Friends that he yet holds forth at his **OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.**
**TAILORING DONE,**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.
Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.
Cutting done to order. CHARGES REASONABLE. If a fit you would have, call on
1-tf CLAUDE.

**FARM FOR SALE,**
OR to be Let, in Kay's Ward, containing 45 acres, 13 acres of which are enclosed pasturage, all in the neighborhood of a good range for stock. A good adobe house of three rooms, and stable on it. The house may be occupied from 1st Dec. Apply to
18-3m THOMAS D. BROWN, 14th Ward.

**OCTAVE URSENBACH,**
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
EAST TEMPLE ST.,
IN GODBE'S DRUG STORE,
G. S. L. CITY, UTAH,
RETURNS thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes, by honest dealing and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Being a practical Watchmaker, and having had great experience in the finest kind of watch work, particular attention will be given to that department, and warranted to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor him with their work.
Currency, Territorial, County and City Scrip, and Produce, taken for pay. 15-tf

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING
IS CARRIED ON AT THE
**MOUNTAINEER OFFICE;**
ALSO,
POSTERS, HAND BILLS, BLANKS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS, CARDS, &c.,
*Executed on the shortest notice, and in fair style.*
BOOK-BINDING
DONE IN THE BEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLE.

**NEW YORK.**
PULLIAM, WILLS, RANKIN & Co,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING,
**200 Broadway, New York,**
ROBT. W. PULLIAM. | DAVID RANKIN.
ANDREW J. WILLS. | EBEN MASON.
H. MC D. MCELRATH. 1-tf

**GET YOUR MONEY BACK.**
THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in
**FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,**
WHERE THEY ARE SELLING
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
**Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,**
*CHEAP FOR CASH.*
JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.
Farmington, Davis Co. 13-tf

**SOMETHING NEW IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.**
SNIDER'S UNIVERSAL STORE.
MY friends throughout the Territory will please take notice, that in connection with my Lumber Business; I have now opened a STORE for the purchase and sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds; including a
**BUTCHER SHOP,**
where I shall have only the best of meat. I have attached a
CARPENTER SHOP & FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
where I am prepared to furnish all articles in my line of business, of the best of Lumber, on as short notice, and as reasonable as can be afforded. Call and try.
S. C. SNIDER,
12-tf At the same old place in 14th Ward, G. S. L. City.

NEW ARRIVALS
AT
**J. B. KIMBALL & CO.**
WE have just received from California one of the best assorted Stocks of
FANCY DRY GOODS
ever brought to this market; consisting in part of
**LADIES' DRESS GOODS,**
DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNET RIBBONS,
**Embroideries, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Pat. Leather and silk Belts, Hoop Skirts,**
&c., &c.,
Which will be sold at our usual Low Prices. No trouble to show goods.
J. B. KIMBALL & CO.
LADIES' FINE SHOES. A large assortment just received at
KIMBALL & CO.'S.
TEA, TEA! A fine quality of Gunpowder and Young Hyson just received at
15-tf KIMBALL & CO.'S.

HUGH MOON
PRESENTS his compliments to the lovers of a superior article of
**MOUNTAIN DEW!**
He has made extensive improvements in his DISTILLERY, in the First Ward of this City, and is now prepared to sell a superior article of
PURE, UNADULTERATED
WHISKY.
The enlargement of his premises enables him to keep a sufficient quantity on hand to give age to his Liquor, and hence improve its quality and flavor.
He has on hand a large supply of
**BRANDY, WINES, CORDIALS,** &c.
of his own make, the purity and good quality of which he warrants.
He has also erected, and has in full blast, an extensive
BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,
on the corner East of his Distillery, under the superintendence of G. B. GARDINER, an experienced and superior blacksmith.
Plows made and repaired, horse-shoeing, and all kinds of work in the same line, attended to promptly and to the satisfaction of patrons.
The First Ward is determined to remain no longer in the rear of the march of city improvements. 11-tf

**THE TENTH WARD**
DISTILLERY.
**THE PURE POTEEN!**
THE undersigned, returning thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the OLD POTTERY, in the 10th Ward, a superior
*UNADULTERATED ARTICLE*
OF
GRAIN WHISKY,
Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of
**PURE CORDIAL.**
The distillery is under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best professors in the art.
Terms, $4 per Gallon, Retail.
A liberal deduction made to City and Country Dealers, and to those who purchase in large quantities.
21-tf GEORGE RADDLEY.
John Tobin, Agent.
Next door to Chronicle Store, East Temple St.

**WILLIAM FRANCE, M.D.,**
**SURGEON, &c.**
OFFICE at Residence, South Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 1-tf

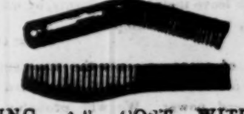
JOHN KAY,
**SURGEON DENTIST,**
OFFICE—East Temple Street, at Residence. 1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**
☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th Ward, opposite City Brewery. 4-tf

**D. RICHARDSON, M.D.,**
*N. E. Corner of West Temple and 2nd South Streets.*
"Whoso readeth, let him understand."
All persons indebted to me for medical services, are requested to call and settle immediately, and save cost. 21-tf

**MRS. HARDIE,**
MIDWIFE.
RESIDENCE—North-west corner of Taylor's Buildings, south Temple St.
Reference—Dr. Wm. France and all the medical profession in the city. 13-tf

**WHEAT WANTED.**
CASH and Store Goods paid for WHEAT delivered at Jordan Mills, and at Jordan Mills Depot in G. S. L. City, by
10-tf FELT & ALLEN.



SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!
**WILLIAM DEER**
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 10-tf

**TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.**
HENRY E. BOWRING,
**Saddle and Harness Maker,**
CORNER of Main Street, next door to the Post Office, has always on hand a good assortment of Saddles, Bridles and Harness, which he will exchange for Cash, or Produce.
N. B. Carriages trimmed with neatness and despatch.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 24, 1859. 1-tf

NEW ARRIVALS!
**GILBERT & GERRISH,**
HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR SELECTED
MERCHANDISE.
**The Assortments chosen expressly for the Utah Market.**
THEY have marked their goods at the
**LOWEST FIGURES,**
and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will, successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.
☞ Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.
3-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

**ALEX. C. PYPER,**
DEALER in DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Dye Stuffs. Also,
*BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, STATIONERY, &c., &c.*
Together with
1001 THINGS IN DAILY USE.
*REMEMBER THE FLORENCE STORE.*
One Door north of Miller & Russell's.
Nov. 28, 1859. 15-tf ALEX. C. PYPER.

**ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.**
HAVE the finest assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, and TRIMMINGS, ever opened in this market.
100 FASHIONABLE BONNETS, in a variety of styles, from $1 50 to $6 00.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
150 PIECES Bonnet RIBBONS, and all descriptions BONNET SHAPES, latest styles.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
A SPLENDID Lot of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, from $3 50 to $16 00.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
MANTILLA SHAWLS, a new pattern, and Bay State and other good styles, from $3 00 to $16 00.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
MISSES and Ladies' HATS and FLATS fashionable and very pretty.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
A FINE assortment of Black Dress SILKS.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
MERINOS, ALPACAS, COBURGS, and CASHMERES, from 50c. to $1 00 per yard.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
LAWNS, ROBES, DELAINES, DRESS PLAIDS, a splendid variety of each.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
SWISS MUSLINS, JACCONETS, INDIA BOOK, NANSOOKS, BRILLIANTES, and other White Dress Goods, cheaper than ever.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
EVERY article of Ladies' DRESS GOODS we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
A GENERAL variety of BOY GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, and CLOTHING.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
DON'T forget our splendid Kanyon WAGONS, a few left.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.
DYE STUFFS of all kinds.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.